

## PLATE VIII

Male genitalia of *Poecilmitis* species drawn from unmounted material in alcohol, by C. B. Cottrell.

In each case (a) represents the entire genitalia seen in lateral view from the left side but with the aedeagus omitted; (b) represents the aedeagus in lateral view from the left side; and (c) represents the valves and juxta seen in ventral view after the removal of the tegumen and other dorsal structures. Scale line represents 1 mm.

1a, b, c. *Poecilmitis daphne* spec. nov. Paratype male. Mannetjeberg, Kamanassie Mts., 22.XII.1969. Genit. prep. Cottrell No. 2747.

2a, b, c. *Poecilmitis hyperion* spec. nov. Paratype male. Zwartberg Pass, 18.XII.1969. Genit. prep. Cottrell No. 2748.

3a, b, c. *Poecilmitis cottrelli* spec. nov. Paratype male. Buffelsnek Forestry, Knysna Dist., 16.XII.1969. Genit. prep. Cottrell No. 2749.

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## Notes and Observations

FAKED INSECTS. — Faked insects reflect the seamy-side of entomology and tend to go unrecorded, but they nonetheless figure to a small extent in the history of insect collecting and should therefore be chronicled. Many years ago, the late C. Granville Clutterbuck of Gloucester showed me a Common Wainscot (*Mythimna pallens* L.), in a collection he had acquired, whose wings were painted with red spots presumably in a crude attempt to simulate a Crimson-speckled Footman (*Utetheisa pulchella* L.). Probably the most remarkable entomological fake though, concerns two male Brimstones (*Gonepteryx rhamni* L.) painted with blue eyes but so cleverly deceptive that they even fooled Linnaeus, who actually described and named them as a new species — *Papilio ecclipsis*! These two curiosities still survive in the Linnean Cabinet at Burlington House. — J. M. CHALMERS-HUNT.

BEDSTRAW HAWKMOTH (HYLES GALLII ROTT.) IN SCOTLAND IN 1975. — A fine female specimen came to a garden m.v. trap in Aviemore on 6th August 1975 at 00.15 a.m. and was kept for eggs. Some observations on oviposition may be of interest. Some fresh sprigs of Lady's Bedstraw (*Galium verum* L.) were placed in a shoe box. After sitting quietly all day, the moth was seen "warming up" in the evening, and when next observed at 03.00 a.m. several eggs were noticed on the flower and fruit pedicels. Having flown round inside the box the female would suddenly hover above the foodplant and deposit her eggs individually. Oviposition was preceded by a slight abdominal contraction while the moth hovered. The small 1mm. diameter lime green eggs resembling the fruits were laid on the pedicels of the flowers and leaves. After egg laying the moth rested away from the food plant, but fresh disturbance induced further oviposition. It was noted that periodic rotation of the box through 90° enhanced the chances of oviposition. — K. M. GRAVENER, 145 The Glade, Shirley, Croydon, Surrey, CR0 7QR.